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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/979,569	11/19/2001	Alan Anthony Wilson	PG3707USW	3282
23347	7590	04/10/2007	EXAMINER	
GLAXOSMITHKLINE			HARMON, CHRISTOPHER R	
CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, MAI B475			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FIVE MOORE DR., PO BOX 13398			3721	
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709-3398				

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/979,569	WILSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Christopher R. Harmon	3721

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4,6-21,24,25,27,28,37-41 and 81 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 81 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-4,6-21,24,25,27,28 and 37-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 6-17, 27-28, 37-38, and 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 3,718,164) in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Stewart discloses a method for filling containers with a measured powder comprising providing perforated plate 10 with first (top) and second (bottom) sides; perforations 11 with first and second openings (top and bottom respectively); closing off the perforation by use of a blanking plate at the second opening by closing member 12; directing powder onto closing member 12 by first leveler blade 23 on a sweeping path; transferring the contents of the perforations to containers 31; see figures 2-4. The first leveler blade 23 is non-contactingly spaced from the first (top) side of perforated plate 10 however is not configured to present a forward acute angle to the sweeping path.

Regarding the AAPA relied upon, the configuration (curved and/or flat tail section) of the leveler blade was deemed to be well known in the art and an admitted obvious design choice to one of ordinary skill in the art due to the previous failure to traverse the common knowledge modification in the rejection of 2/9/04; see also final

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rejection of 11/12/04 and response of 9/29/05. Therefore, the limitation of a leveler blade presenting a (or multiple) forward acute angle(s) is considered AAPA.

Regarding claim 6, the diameter of the perforation is not specified however given the conventional size of a pharmaceutical product the range between 1.5 and 15 mm is considered either within the disclosure of Stewart and/or obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claim 14, leveler blade 23 performs plural (reciprocating) movements prior to transferring to containers.

Regarding claims 16-17, the depth of layer of powder is not specifically disclosed however given the conventional size of a pharmaceutical product the depth between 3 and 20 mm is considered either within the disclosure of Stewart and/or obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claims 27-28 and 37-38, leveling/directing and transferring the powder are operations performed continuously and repeated. The perforations are reopened allowing for transfer of powder into/out of perforations into blister packet/blind cavity containers 31 below.

Regarding claims 9 and 41, Official Notice was previously taken making a common knowledge modification stating that a forward acute angle of 5-25 degrees of a leveler and/or the packaging of a medicament/powder selected from the group of claim 41 were old and well known in the art. The applicant's traversal in the response of 9/29/05 (page 12) is inadequate. Merely stating the aforementioned Official Notice is traversed does not clearly point out the supposed errors in why the desired forward

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angle is not well known. Conventional angled levelers (as taught by Vaughn) come in various positions. Applicant also failed to point out why any of the medicaments or powders listed in claim 41 are unknown to be used a leveling/dispensing process. The medicaments themselves are well known provided to consumers in capsules, blister pockets, etc. by filling perforated plates; see also Velasquez et.al. (US 5,192,548). The above mentioned common knowledge modifications are considered admitted prior art.

3. Claims 1-2, 7-9, 24-25, 27-28, 37-39, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 3,718,164) in view of Vaughn (US 2,365,920).

Vaughn however teaches leveling a powder over perforated plate 56 with leveler/wiper blade 68 configured to provide a forward acute angle to the sweeping path; see figure 10. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to configure the first leveler blade 23 at an acute forward angle as taught by Vaughn in order to displace the powder evenly. Regarding claim 8, the forward acute angle of the leveler/wiper of Vaughn is considered between 1 and 60 degrees. Regarding claims 24-25, Vaughn removes excess powder into box/container 43 subsequently to filling perforations. Vaughn also discloses applying a lid to the filled containers; see column 3, lines 38-43.

4. Claims 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 3,718,164) in view of Morris (US 4,850,259).

Stewart does not disclose multiple leveler blades at different levels, however Morris teaches a powder dosing apparatus with multiple leveler blades 22 and 23 at separate depths movable across the surface of powder; figures 2-3. The following blade is a lower depth and relative depths change with the change of direction by means of pneumatic cylinders 22'-24'. The relative positions of the first leveler blade 22 and a subsequent blade 23 of Morris are from 0-12 mm (see column 3, lines 55+ ie. depth of layer 4 at 12 mm). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Morris in the modified invention to Stewart in order to level the powder over the perforated plate.

Regarding claim 21, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to position the first leveler blade 1 to 3 mm from the subsequent blade since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.

5. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US 3,718,164) in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) as applied to claims 1-2, 6-17, 27-28, 37-38, and 40-41 above, and further in view of Yamamoto et al. (US 4,731,979).

Stewart does not directly disclose the use of blanking pins for closing off the perforations and controlling the volume however Yamamoto disclose perforated plate 103 with perforations 103a with movable blanking pins 132 operating to close off the

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bottom opening and thereby adjusting the amount of powder filled into perforation 103a; see figures 24a-h. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use movable blanking pins as taught by Yamamoto in the invention to Stewart in order to close off the perforations. Note that Stewart discloses "A variety of means can be provided for alternately opening and closing the lower extremity of the dispensing apertures" (column 3, lines 34-36).

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claim 81 is allowed.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 2/12/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The arguments presented traversing the common knowledge modification of the position of the leveler are not timely filed; see MPEP 2144.03. The newly added limitations to claim 1 are functional requirements that are met by the previous modification ie. the positioning of the leveler at an acute angle.

While it is noted that Stewart is designed not to alter the density of the powdered product, other factors are inherently present that may alter the density such as the level of the powder on the plate, grain size and composition of the powder, etc. Thus presenting a slight forward acute angle (1, 5 degree etc.) and thereby a non-gravitational force, may minimally alter the density of the powdered product but is not considered relatively substantial.

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Regarding Stewart and Vaughn, providing a non-contacting relationship is taught by Stewart and furthermore not considered a novel modification rising to a patentable design; note: rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70.

Note that during patent examination, the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow. *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 320,322 (Fed. Cir. 1999). In determining the patentability of claims, the PTO gives claim language its broadest reasonable interpretation" consistent with the specification and claims. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997). See MPEP § 904.1.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

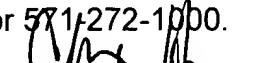
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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R. Harmon whose telephone number is (571) 272-4461. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on (571) 272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Christopher R Harmon
Primary Examiner
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